Thank you for participating in the “Assessing Knowledge of Nurses on Transfusion, AKNOT Survey”. The survey was designed as a collaborative project for a Specialist in Blood Banking (SBB) Program student and the Transfusion Safety Officer at BloodCenter of Wisconsin (BCW) to assess nurses’ knowledge about blood products and blood administration in Wisconsin hospitals. We are currently evaluating the survey results to identify knowledge gaps which will assist in developing educational programs to improve nursing knowledge and reinforce best practice in blood transfusion. Simple explanations for why expected answers were selected will be available on BCW's beLearning website by 9/1/12.

The following references were used for this survey:

The expected answers are indicated in red:
1. The label on the sample submitted for blood bank testing must have at minimum? (Choose all that apply)
   X Date of sample
   X Identification of person who drew the sample
   X Two independent patient identifiers
Patient’s room number
Not sure

2. Where are samples for blood bank and/or laboratory to be labeled?
   X At patient’s bedside
At the nurses’ station
In the hallway by patient’s room
Not sure

3. For a routine Red Blood Cell transfusion, what testing is required? (choose all that apply)
   X ABO
   X Rh
   X Antibody screen
   X Crossmatch
Direct antiglobulin test (DAT)
Not sure
4. A sample for Type and Crossmatch is good for how many days?
   1 day
   2 days
   X 3 days
   4 days
   Not sure

5. A signed Informed Consent must be in the patient medical record prior to starting a blood transfusion.
   X True
   False
   Not sure

6. All patients receiving a blood transfusion must be educated about the signs and symptoms of a transfusion reaction?
   X True
   False
   Not sure

7. Where should blood be checked before administering it to a patient?
   At the nurses’ station
   In the hallway by patient’s room
   X At the patient’s bedside
   Doesn’t matter as long as it’s checked
   Not sure

8. The nurse must verify the following prior to starting a transfusion? (Choose all that apply)
   X First and last name of patient
   X Unit number of product being transfused
   Patient location
   X Type of component
   X Patient’s medical record number or date of birth
   X Physician’s written order to transfuse
   X Informed Consent or Attestation of Consent for Transfusion
   Not Sure

9. Platelets and plasma products must be administered using blood tubing with a filter?
   X True
   False
   Not sure

10. Which of the following may be infused with or added to the blood administration tubing? (Choose all that apply)
    X 0.9 % Sodium Chloride
    Lactated Ringers
    0.45 % Sodium Chloride
    D5W
    Antibiotics
    Furosemide
    Not sure
11. A unit of Red Blood cells is initially started at a slower rate and if tolerated, the rate may be increased after 15 minutes.
X  True
False
Not sure

12. What is the maximum time over which a blood product can be transfused?
2  hours
X  4 hours
6  hours
8  hours
Not sure

13. The transfusion of a blood product must be completed prior to product expiration date and time on the label?
True
X False
Not sure

14. Which product contains hemoglobin, which serves as the primary mechanism of oxygen transport to tissues?
Cryoprecipitate
Fresh frozen plasma
Platelets
X  Red blood cells
Not sure

15. Which blood component contains clotting factors, plasma proteins and may be indicated for treatment for a bleeding patient on warfarin?
Platelets
X  Fresh frozen plasma
Cryoprecipitate
Red blood cells
Not sure

16. Each unit of Red Blood Cells should raise the hemoglobin concentration in an average sized non-bleeding adult by approximately?
X  1 g/dL
2  g/dL
3  g/dL
4  g/dL
Not sure
17. Your patient is type blood type “A”. Which of the following Red Blood cell products would be acceptable to transfuse to your patient? (Choose all that apply)

- A
- B
- AB
- X
- O
- Not sure

18. Which ABO type plasma is considered “universal” and can be transfused to any patient?

- A
- B
- X
- AB
- O
- Not sure

19. During a transfusion, your patient develops shortness of breath and dyspnea. Which of the following transfusion reactions could be suspected in your patient?

- Transfusion associated lung injury (TRALI)
- Post transfusion purpura (PTP)
- Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction
- Acute hemolytic transfusion reaction
- Not sure

20. At what temperature rise should you stop the transfusion of a blood product and suspect your patient may be experiencing a transfusion reaction?

- 1° F (0.5° C)
- X 2° F (1° C)
- 3° F (1.6° C)
- 4° F (2.2° C)
- Not sure

21. What signs / symptoms could indicate a possible hemolytic transfusion reaction? (Choose all that apply)

- Shortness of breath
- X Red or dark colored urine
- Rash
- Fever
- X Change in blood pressure
- Angioedema
- X Back or flank pain
- Not sure

22. While transfusing a unit of Red Blood cells to your patient, they develop pruritis and a rash on their chest and arms. What type of transfusion reaction do you suspect your patient is experiencing?

- Transfusion related lung injury (TRALI)
- Post transfusion purpura (PTP)
- Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction
- X Allergic
- Not sure
23. The severity of a transfusion reaction is often related to the amount of blood transfused to a patient.

X  True
False
Not sure

24. You suspect your patient is having a transfusion reaction. Your first step is?

Notify the physician that ordered the blood product
Continue the transfusion
X  Stop the transfusion
Reassess the patient in 15 minutes
Notify the Blood Bank
Not sure

The blood supply is considered to be the safest in history but there are still risks associated with blood transfusion. Please choose a number from the list that indicates your perception of how often this might occur in patients receiving a blood transfusion.

25. Transmission of a viral disease (HIV, Hepatitis) from a blood transfusion

0  Not sure/Don’t know
1  Low risk
2  Intermediate risk
3  More risk
4  High risk

26. Prolonged storage of blood (“older blood”) leading to adverse effects

0  Not sure/Don’t know
1  Low risk
2  Intermediate risk
3  More risk
4  High risk

27. Mistransfusion of blood products (clerical error/misidentification of patient) resulting in transfusion of wrong product/patient

0  Not sure/Don’t know
1  Low risk
2  Intermediate risk
3  More risk
4  High risk